

# The Oxford County Citizen.

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## THE J. E. JONES LETTER

**THE CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT**  
The majority vote of 400,000 returned by Massachusetts against the proposed twentieth amendment to the Constitution of the United States is doubly important because Massachusetts originally petitioned Congress to submit this amendment to the United States.

The bare proposition that children should be protected against the greed of employers looking for cheap help is sure to awaken the sympathy and support of all right-thinking people. Disturbing tales about children working in factories have prompted welfare workers, social agencies, and big-hearted people who love their fellowmen to rally to the support of measures that hold out the promise of helping the children of the Nation. Many people are puzzled because Massachusetts, after having adopted and considered this suggested change in the Constitution, should have rejected it. There are some people who know that even though Massachusetts is intelligent, its electorate is not as intelligent as the electorate of any other section of the country. The judgment of its electorate is not usually pronounced without proper consideration by the people of the Commonwealth.

### "MONKEYING WITH THE CONSTITUTION"

A dozen National associations are opposing the adoption of the twentieth amendment. Against the idea to protect "child labor" they have picked the slogan, "quit monkeying with the constitution." Both are pretty phrases, but neither have much to do with the case. If the Constitution is wrong, or out of date in any respect, the people do not seem to hesitate to revise it to meet their needs. Or, if the protection of child labor is a matter vital to the public welfare the people seem to be willing to meet the issue.

The twentieth amendment proposes to take the administration of child labor out of the custody of the States and to place it under Federal control. The "terrible things" that the Government may do in stopping children from doing any manual labor, have been very much overdrawn. It is contended that a farmer boy under fourteen could not help do the chores, and that the milkmaid could not work at her job if she was under eighteen years of age. Newsboys would likewise come under the ban. Federal "bureaucracy" is pictured as a sort of ogre that seeks to destroy human rights. It is a picture vastly overdrawn. On the other hand there is the honest attempt to stop the exploitation of the labor of children. This worthy purpose finds generous support.

### A HEALTHY MORAL DISCUSSION

Massachusetts voters in disapproving the proposed twentieth amendment to the Constitution, appear to have delivered a blow at the method sought to be employed. While some States have been backward in protecting child labor the question is evidently one for the local police and administrative officers, rather than a matter up to the National Government.

Whether the twentieth amendment carries or not, the discussion of it is sure to be a good thing, as it will bring people in other States to realize, just as have the people of Massachusetts, that here is a moral issue that cannot be dodged. Massachusetts rejected the Constitutional amendment, but it long ago accepted the responsibility of looking after its own children. Which is far better than to "refer it to Washington."

### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

In former days the President's Message to Congress consisted largely of a review of Governmental matters throughout the Department, with recommendations regarding legislation needed to keep the Nation running regularly. Everyone was "regular" in the good old days. Cabinet officers and Bureau chiefs now make up these reports to Congress, and the President is left to discuss big policies that affect the domestic and international affairs of the Nation.

President Wilson believed that he could drive his points home much better by making a speech out of his message than was possible under the old method of sending a written document to be discussed in the law makers by a reading clerk. Just why President Hoover "didn't think of the scheme has been one of the mysteries of his stirring life, and the fact that he went without messages instead of delivering them in person ranks among the lost opportunities of his career. President Harding made his speeches as "message days." The

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## BETHEL AND VICINITY

Mrs. Arthur Browne of Auburn was a recent guest of Mrs. Tom Vashaw.

Miss Emery and Leslie Blake from Massachusetts were recent guests of their father, Mr. Charles Blake.

Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Sawyer and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sawyer from Bangor, Me., were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Sanborn.

Mrs. S. L. Wallingford, who has been at Poland Springs during the past few months, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. A. B. Sanborn, before returning to her home in Oldtown, Me.

The work of removing the old abutments and filling of the overhead bridge at the foot of Church Street is progressing slowly. The new bridge is nearly ready for the planing which will be put on for this winter. It is expected that in the spring cement will be put in.

The weather has not been cold enough yet to freeze the lakes and rivers over. A little snow flurry Monday afternoon but it soon disappeared under the sun's rays Tuesday. Remarkable weather thus far this fall. Only one rain storm in about forty days, and no weather cold enough to freeze the ground to any extent.

Not as many deer have been reported killed this season as last. It is thought that bears in this locality have kept the deer from coming out of the deep woods. Seventeen or eighteen bears have been killed in this vicinity while not more than a dozen deer have been reported. Out-of-State hunters who go to the back woods seem to have had good luck by the number of deer seen on automobiles.

On Friday evening, Mrs. Harold Rollins was tendered a delightful party at the home of Mrs. Hester Sanborn, the guests including the Pythian Sisters, of which Mrs. Rollins is a member. The home was effectively decorated in the Pythian colors, and the guest of honor was presented with a piece of pyrex. Cards were enjoyed until a late hour. Refreshments were served. Many expressed regret that Mrs. Rollins was soon to leave for her new home at Mechanic Falls.

The following item will be of interest to Bethel people as the subject was at one time a resident of Bethel, and married one of Bethel's popular young ladies, Miss Eva Twaddle. Dr. Oscar H. Brann, a dentist, has been elected as a member of the board of education from Ward 7, Augusta, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Horace A. Colborn, who has become a resident of Hallowell. The selection of Dr. Brann is very pleasing in all sections of the city. He has long been interested in the development of the city's educational system. Dr. Brann is a past exalted ruler of Augusta Lodge of Elks.

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## SWARTHMORE CHAUTAUQUA

The Swarthmore Chautauqua has come and gone after three days of the very best kind of entertainment. The course opened Tuesday afternoon and from the first to the last entertainment enthusiastic audiences listened to some of the best in lectures, vocal and instrumental music and drama, that have ever visited Bethel.

The entertainments were held in Old Hall last Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, both afternoons and evenings. The guarantees went over the top with a large sale of tickets which more than made up the sum required by the Chautauqua association. At the close of the course it was easy to get signs for another course next season.

### CORRECTION

In the program given at the latter club which was entertained by Mrs. P. R. Howland the song by Mrs. I. H. Wright, which was much enjoyed, was omitted in the report.

### BIG LIQUOR SEIZURE IN RUMFORD

The largest seizure of contraband liquor ever made in this vicinity was made Monday afternoon at Rumford by Deputy Sheriff Allen J. Reed, assisted by Officers McIlwain, O'Donnell and Francis, when between 300 and 400 gallons of alcohol were seized in the woods in the rear of the residence of James Farney, 543 Somerset Street extension. It is thought that the alcohol was being held in anticipation of the Thanksgiving holidays.

## GRANGE NEWS

### BETHEL GRANGE

Bethel Grange met Nov. 20, with Worthy Master F. E. Russell in the chair. On account of Chautauqua only the business session was held. A very small attendance. Next meeting is Dec. 4. All members are requested to be present to elect officers for the coming year.

### BEAR RIVER GRANGE

Bear River Grange, No. 233, in regular session Saturday evening, Nov. 15, at 8:15 o'clock. Worthy Master Alfred Davis, Treasurer, S. P. Davis, Steward, P. L. French, Grange opened in form and minutes of last meeting read. Five applications for membership were received, accepted and referred to committee, Susan E. Wight, Nellie Holt, Francis Davis, S. P. Davis, P. L. French, Fred Wight. After the business meeting the Ford party gave a 50 minute entertainment consisting of original essays, current events, tableaux, pantomimes, original song, a Grange paper and several readings, after which the Stadelaker party gave their program, same length of time: current events, original essays, instrumental music, original talk and poems, tableaux, recitations, songs and a farce, entitled "Wanted, a license to wed." Although Sister Saunders had to finish up the race with a Red speed wagon her party won out by about 200 miles. The Ford party will serve supper to the winners Saturday evening, Nov. 29, the next regular meeting. Those who were not in the race please bring lunch. Coffee will be furnished for all. Question for next meeting: "Are athletic sports indulged in too much in schools and colleges?" Question opened by F. W. Wight.

### CHURCH ACTIVITIES

#### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH

Sunday School at 10:00 A. M.  
Sunday services at 10:45 A. M.

#### UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

Morning service at 10:45.  
Sunday School session at 12 o'clock.  
Y. P. C. U. at 7:15 P. M. Sabbath, Thanksgiving.

The annual Christmas sale will be held in the vestry on the afternoon of Dec. 3. Fancy articles, aprons, candy and home-cooked food, and a unique grab-bag will be featured. Come and bring your friends.

The visit of Miss Mary E. Staughter on Nov. 23 will be pleasantly remembered by the members of the parish who braved the rainy weather to hear her fine address at the morning service. It was certainly an inspiration to listen to so courageously expressed views on religious subjects from such a young speaker.

At the Sunday School hour a discussion of Sunday School methods was enjoyed.

The young people were invited to the home of Miss L. M. Stearns, Sunday evening and all present enjoyed singing familiar hymns and then after talking over the work of the Y. P. C. U. in other places these young people decided to reorganize and the officers for the coming year were elected, and committees were chosen for special work to be undertaken.

Refreshments of ice cream and cake were served by Miss Stearns and Mrs. Willey.

#### METHODIST CHURCH

"The Singing Church"  
Chester H. Oliver, Minister  
There are no special notices for Thanksgiving week.  
Sunday, Nov. 20, will be observed as follows: 10:45, morning worship. The tentation Sunday throughout the State and the Maine Conference. Subject, "The Little Church and Its Minister."  
The Church School meets promptly at 12 o'clock. Ten minutes are usually given for greeting.

At 8:15 the Epworth League company get together. The devotional service begins promptly at 8:30 o'clock. The Sabbath school, respectively, and "The Loyalties of My Life," 2 Kings 3:11, Matt. 23:13-35, Myrtle Wilson.

The Sunday evening 7:30 period of worship which will begin exactly on time with a well planned program will be as follows: This will be a service for the non-Christian non-church members—the one who is outside. We are going to talk to you as a man talks to a man, kindly, but very clearly. We know that so many ever go across the religious—no progress is ever made without the church. An outsider people who have stood on the side of the Church of God we will stand on next Sunday evening and say the things which we believe best—blessed down to

## GOULD ACADEMY NOTES

The November meeting of the 20th Century Club of Gould Academy was held Monday evening, Nov. 24th, in the William Bingham Gymnasium. Membership in this Club is restricted to the faculty and the students of the senior class. This Club which was formed by Mrs. Gehring several years ago meets once each month for the purpose of creating better school activities and as a social center for the students. The program for this meeting consisted of a piano solo by Miss Grace Van, the toll call which was answered by quotations; a vocal solo by Miss Ellen Cottrell and an arrangement from Shakespeare's play, "The Tempest." The cast of the play was as follows: Prospero, Richard Holmes; Miranda, Miss Leita Brown; Ariel, Rex Sessions; Ferdinand, Clyde Stevens; Gonzalo, Albert Sumner; Antonio, Frank Horner; King, Ronald Stevens. A synopsis of the play was given by Miss Ruth Reeder. The play which was under the direction of Miss Carrie Wight was very well done. Following the play Mrs. Gehring spoke to the assembly on the origin and purpose of the club and urged them to make the most of their opportunities in order to become worthy citizens. Games and dancing followed the program during which time refreshments were served.

School closed Wednesday, Nov. 26, for the Thanksgiving recess. Many of the students and teachers are planning to spend the vacation out of town.

The William Bingham Gymnasium which was completed two years ago at a cost of \$125,000 affords unusual opportunities for the work in physical education under the direction of Mr. R. C. Frederick and Miss Virginia Howland. Gymnasium work is required of every student in school; the boys taking work three days each week and the girls two days each week. Every student is given a thorough physical examination at the beginning of the fall term and a second one at the end of the spring term. Records of the examinations are kept on file until the student leaves school or graduates. Physical defects are noted and corrective exercises are prescribed and given by the physical director. The corrections of these defects are checked at the following examination. The work for girls consists of Swedish Gymnastics, light apparatus, heavy apparatus, dancing and group games. The boys work consists of Calisthenics, light and heavy apparatus, tumbling, some boxing and wrestling and games. Occasional drills and dances are given at school parties throughout the year and an exhibition of the year's work is given in the spring term. Besides the class work in gymnasium a great amount of work is carried out in athletics. This fall a football team was started for the first time in a number of years. Glass basketball has always been a favorite form of athletics for both boys and girls and each year a large percentage of students take part in the class games. The same eligibility rules hold as for intercollegiate athletics. Gould Academy is always represented by a strong basketball team and last year was one of the strongest teams at the Bates tournament. The spring term brings with it baseball and track and also a school team in each sport which has always upheld the traditions of the school.

essentials. The minister's subject is, "The Last Word in Christianity," or "Our Dearest Conviction, in 1924." The Tuesday evening worship will be followed by the Official Feast meeting. The Ladies' Aid will meet on Thursday (following Thanksgiving) i. e., December 4, at 2:30 o'clock at the church, unless otherwise arranged.

#### CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

S. T. Ackersbach, Minister  
Friday, Nov. 23, 8 o'clock: Meeting of the Ladies' Club with Mrs. L. E. Whitely. Note temporary change of day.  
Sunday, Nov. 20:  
10:45: Worship conducted by the pastor. Subject, "Great Faiths and Their Meaning."  
12:00: Church School session.  
7:30: Evening worship, the pastor conducting and speaking. Special music.

Tuesday, Dec. 2, 6:30: Hoppers and get together for men and boys of the parish. The men are asked to bring each a boy as their guest. Inform the pastor of your intention to be present, stating, if possible, what boy you will bring as your guest. Call up for information. This will be a most pleasant event and the men and boys should be in force. We will disband early.

## ANOTHER BIG FLOOD

The heavy rain of Saturday night and Sunday brought brooks and rivers to freshet pitch around Bethel. The Androscoggin river overflowed its banks and was the highest known since about 1873. Sunday afternoon the water had flowed the meadows and lowlands and in several places was across the roads. The new bridge on the West Bethel road was entirely submerged and traffic to West Bethel was cut off. The main highway toward Locke's Mills was flooded from the A. L. Morgan home just across the railroad tracks to the turn at Herman Mason's. The Greenwood road was overflowed, the water being up into the yard of L. Cummings, making travel over this road impossible. Piles of lumber in Thurston's mill yard which had been piled with roads between them, were floated around and piled in all manner of positions, making it a huge task to repile it.

Beyond the toll bridge the water was at least four feet deep and at the further end of the bridge it was about two feet from the bottom of the bridge. The roads in several sections of the town were badly washed out.

### RALPH CONNOR'S "THE MAN FROM GLENGARRY" COMING TO ODEON HALL, BETHEL

Famous Tale of Canadian Rivermen's Feud, Produced with a Notable Cast in Picture Abounding in Red-Blooded Contest, Romance and Scenic Splendor

Ralph Connor's immortal tale of the Canadian Rivermen's feud, "The Man from Glengarry," which has been read and enjoyed by millions, has at last been brought to the screen by Ernest Shipman in a production that breathes the very atmosphere of the picturesque lumber camps.

Adapted by Faith Green, all the virile life of the original story has been embodied in the picture version which comes to Odeon Hall, Saturday evening, November 29th.

To so less a wizard than Henry McKee, a Canadian-born son of a real Glengarry lumberman, and a cousin of the departed poet of "Flanders Fields," fame, a director who has won highest praise for painstaking and conscientious effort, goes the credit for transferring to the screen this red-blooded tale of rival rivermen.

Nature has provided the scenery and settings and the big scenes of the picture were actually filmed right in the heart of the Canadian wilds. Realism is the keynote throughout. Realism! It is there, shooting and pounding its presence. Log jams are dynamited before one's eyes; immense logs in countless numbers are seen fighting a frenzied and destructive battle for freedom. Behind them the frenzied geyser of rapid rapids, its yeasty foam high against the stained skies of twilight, thundering its hoarse command and refusing to be bridled.

There is no fancy about that mad storm of gritting, splintering logs and men, leaping wide spans of boiling water as they race the slippery timbers with the current tugging at their ankles—facing danger with grim twist of lip or careless laugh.

Against this picturesque background, there has been woven one of the most thrilling and enthralling tales of love and adventure that has ever been screened. There is a feud between the rival lumber camps which culminates in a battle in midstream, the only foot-hold being slippery and treacherous logs.

To depict the gripping soul of the story, Director McKee has selected a cast that actually live their parts regardless of hardships and dangers which they encounter. In Anders Hansdolph is seen perhaps the one actor in America who is perfectly fitted for the role of the McElmough, the boss of the Glengarry clan. The two fated and impetuous Harold is suitably portrayed by Warner P. Hutchinson. No less picturesque figure is E. L. Fennell, who has the difficult role of Louis Leduc, leader of the rival storymen. "do one damn bee" fightin' was on do Hottawa." Marian Swayne is winning and lovely in the role of Harold's sweetheart, Kate Murray. Pauline Gordon, who is French from the knees of her curly blonde head to her toes and a native daughter of Quebec Province, is convincing in the role of Margie St. Clair. Other members of the cast are: Harlan Knight as the companion, Rev. Alexander Murray; Jack Newton as Eugene St. Clair; Frank Badgley as Frank Delaney; William Colvin as Colonel Thorpe, and Marjorie Lloyd as Karolin McLeod.

In addition to the cast of professional actors there are the country and weather beaten rivermen who lend realism to the picture. Nobody loves a tale of red-blooded contest and romance more than these rivermen. To them the shooting of the picture was very real, for there are still lally Leducs along the wilderness rivers and big MacElmoughs who teach these lessons. Among this group of timber jacks, there were many fighters who can still do the deadly "back lash" and wear the evil ring with their cank oiled soles. No detail has been overlooked, and Henry McKee has achieved a veritable triumph in the production of this living, pulsating picture of the North Woods.

## DEDICATION AT ALBANY

The crowning event of the Circle was held Friday evening of last week when a large number of people gathered at the church to dedicate the lights. Mrs. Hazel Wardwell opened the Circle with reading from the Bible, all waiting in the Lord's prayer. Supper was then served, but before leaving the table a rising vote of thanks was given separately to the several generous donors to our lights; the gifts are truly appreciated by the friends and members of the Church, Circle and Grange.

Words are not adequate to express our gratitude and thanks to the inspirer, Mrs. Ives, who has done so much to make our gatherings uplifting, with a social friendly fellowship; she has also been the means of bringing gifted talent to our little town which otherwise we would not have had the pleasure of enjoying.

This evening we had the great privilege of listening to Dr. Metcalf, one of America's foremost astronomers, who, with the aid of stereopticon pictures gave an address in which he tried to make his listeners see and understand a bit of the wonders of the heavens as seen and studied through the largest telescope in the world. Dr. Metcalf said he hoped we would invite him to come again when he could give more time on this subject as it was now time to have our services in the Church which had just been illuminated with our new lights. The altar had been tastefully decorated with evergreen and pine with the red berries of mountain ash, all looking so bright and cheerful that we sang from our hearts, "Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow."

Mrs. Ives opened the service with prayer and read a fitting selection from John I. Then in words, graciously expressed, she thanked all the friends who had sent her such a pleasing gift. She said that as she sat in her new chair before her beautiful desk and lamp it would always be with loving thoughts of her Albany friends and the happy days she had spent with them. Mr. Ernest Hill, tenor singer in State Street Church, Portland, his wife accompanying him, rendered several beautiful selections.

Again we had the pleasure of listening to Dr. Metcalf, this time to a very interesting sermon, after which he expressed the feeling of his audience in the hearty tribute which he gave Mrs. Ives, in which he said she not only preached the life of self-sacrifice but also lived it. Mrs. Ives then requested Mr. Kimball to give a short history of the Church, which was very interesting, and some of our former pastors; he also told us that in "ye olden time" sermons were two hours long with a long afternoon service. He then presented Mrs. Ives, as a token of esteem and love from the Albany Church, a ring guard, wishing, as our lights which this night we had dedicated, would always bring love and remembrance of her, so long would the sparkling stones of this gift carry the love and gratitude of the people of Albany, to whom she has been as a bright light, carrying the message of the love of Jesus Christ. Dr. Metcalf brought this most inspiring service to a close with the benediction.

We think it fitting here to add the names of the generous donors to our lights who are: Mrs. Ives, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rich, Mr. and Mrs. Upson, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. McLeod, to whom are given thanks of not only the Church and Grange, but all people who come to our little community.

ten to the picture. Nobody loves a tale of red-blooded contest and romance more than these rivermen. To them the shooting of the picture was very real, for there are still lally Leducs along the wilderness rivers and big MacElmoughs who teach these lessons. Among this group of timber jacks, there were many fighters who can still do the deadly "back lash" and wear the evil ring with their cank oiled soles. No detail has been overlooked, and Henry McKee has achieved a veritable triumph in the production of this living, pulsating picture of the North Woods.

## BETHEL BOY SCOUTS

Flying Eagle Beaver Patrol (Read this)  
Beginning next Monday night there will be a contest between the Eagles and the Beavers. The contest will be held at the Odeon Hall. Attendance is requested. Points will be awarded. The contest will be held at the Odeon Hall.

The Oxford County Citizen, \$2.00 per year in advance.



IT HAPPENED IN  
NEW ENGLANDNews of General Interest  
From the Six States

Gov.-Elect Alvan T. Fuller, spent \$162, of which \$157.50 went to the Republican state committee. Mayor Curley's return totaled \$798.80, of which the largest item, \$1146, was for printing.

"New England must reorganize business on a basis of mass production and mass distribution," said Edward A. Plene of Boston, in the main address before the fifth annual convention of the New England Advertising Clubs held at Hartford, Ct.

According to a statement filed with Springfield, Mass., City Clerk Clifford P. Smith, the cost Speaker Frederick H. Gillett of the National House of Representatives \$5,283.40 to win the election as United States Senator over David I. Walsh, his Democratic opponent.

"The next four years are destined to put this country over the highest hurdle of business prosperity that it has ever experienced," Robert Newcomb, assistant to the vice-president of the New Haven railroad, told members of the district council of the New England Purchasing Agents' Association in convention at the Providence Biltmore Hotel.

The organization of the Boston & Maine Transportation Company with authorized capital of \$100,000 and a charter permitting it to engage in operating and owning motor buses for transportation of passengers and motor trucks for carrying freight is announced by the Boston & Maine railroad.

A proclamation reopening the hunting and trapping season, which was closed on Oct. 30 because of the danger of forest fires, was issued by Gov. Redfield Proctor of Vermont. The proclamation includes birds and far-bearing animals, deer being under protection until Nov. 24 and closing Dec. 6.

The will of Justice Bertram L. Smith, filed for probate in Bangor, Me., bequeaths \$4000 to Bowdoin College in memory of his son, Bertram Louis, Jr., to be known as the Bertram Louis Smith, Jr., fund, the income to be used as the trustees of the college may direct to encourage excellence of work in English literature.

Peter Johnson, 31-year-old inmate of the home farm, Worcester, Mass., confirmed the story of his wife, Mary, who says she served with the 53d Massachusetts regiment in the civil war, posing as a man. Mrs. Johnson's case is under investigation by the Worcester Red Cross in the hope that the aged woman may obtain pension allowance from the government.

Massachusetts stands second on the list in the number of students at Wellesley College, according to a statistical summary issued by that institution, with 254. New York takes the lead with 321 girls. Pennsylvania is third with 188, and New Jersey fourth with 144. The total enrollment in 1923, a smaller number than usual because of stricter limitations.

When the mare Margaret Spangler romped home in the lead in the American racing derby on July 2 last, at Recreation Park, Kalamazoo, Mich., she won for herself nationwide renown and also brought much pleasure to her owner, Oscar Wolfenden of Attleboro, Mass. Unknowingly she also assured Attleboro amateur baseball players of a wellkept, orderly baseball diamond, by gathering in first money in the \$25,000 event.

Senator David I. Walsh's unsuccessful campaign for re-election cost him \$9,774.65, according to his return of expenditures filed with the Massachusetts secretary of state. The largest items were for advertising, \$2618 going to newspapers and \$250 for subway and street car posters. Lithographing cost \$2104 and printing \$1077. The item for postage was \$180.

The convention opened with Charles Olin, advertising manager of the New Departure Manufacturing Company of Bristol, Ct., as chairman. He ventured the opinion that in one year the inspiration of the convention would be felt throughout New England. He quoted figures to show that New England had lost 11 per cent of her standing as a producer since 1899. This must not go on he said. Frederick W. Olin of Providence, chairman of the New England district of advertising clubs, stressed the need of expert advice to achieve success. He showed how the cost of advertising when properly used is not added to the price of goods. He advised New England to study itself, its economic data and then sell itself to the rest of humanity.

The annual report of General Secretary Theodore A. Leighton of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which was read at the annual meeting of the society, shows that there has been a 7.16 decrease in interposition since the prohibition laws became effective. Before the advent of prohibition interposition was found in 47.7 per cent of the families visited by the society's agents. Last year it had dropped to 22.2 per cent, and this year's records show it to be 21.3 per cent.

## BOSTON MARKET REVIEW

Prepared by the Boston Office of the  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics,  
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

For Week Ending Nov. 22, 1924

**DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS:** Butter market has shown considerable improvement and prices have advanced sharply since last reporting. The scarcity of fine fresh butter and an improvement in the statistical position has stimulated confidence. Storage butter shared in the advance and buyers were taking goods freely, anticipating their wants for the next few days. Speculative demand was active. Most activity on storage butter. Cheap butter that flooded the market in the past has cleaned up well. At the close, fresh scores 33-34, 35-36, 37-38, 39-40, 41-42, 43-44, 45-46, 47-48, 49-50, 51-52, 53-54, 55-56, 57-58, 59-60, 61-62, 63-64, 65-66, 67-68, 69-70, 71-72, 73-74, 75-76, 77-78, 79-80, 81-82, 83-84, 85-86, 87-88, 89-90, 91-92, 93-94, 95-96, 97-98, 99-100. Prices of storage goods. With the demand for fine quality, fresh eggs continuing and receipts of these grades running light, the market has ruled firm and prices have further advanced. Trade was turned to some extent by the limited available supplies of desirable goods. Firmest regard to refrigerator eggs weakened somewhat. At the close, prices were: Western 61-62, extra 63-64, 65-66, 67-68, 69-70, 71-72, 73-74, 75-76, 77-78, 79-80, 81-82, 83-84, 85-86, 87-88, 89-90, 91-92, 93-94, 95-96, 97-98, 99-100. Eggs: Fresh 33-34, 35-36, 37-38, 39-40, 41-42, 43-44, 45-46, 47-48, 49-50, 51-52, 53-54, 55-56, 57-58, 59-60, 61-62, 63-64, 65-66, 67-68, 69-70, 71-72, 73-74, 75-76, 77-78, 79-80, 81-82, 83-84, 85-86, 87-88, 89-90, 91-92, 93-94, 95-96, 97-98, 99-100. Poultry: Market steady with trade in demand. Prices: Chickens 33-34, 35-36, 37-38, 39-40, 41-42, 43-44, 45-46, 47-48, 49-50, 51-52, 53-54, 55-56, 57-58, 59-60, 61-62, 63-64, 65-66, 67-68, 69-70, 71-72, 73-74, 75-76, 77-78, 79-80, 81-82, 83-84, 85-86, 87-88, 89-90, 91-92, 93-94, 95-96, 97-98, 99-100. Turkeys 33-34, 35-36, 37-38, 39-40, 41-42, 43-44, 45-46, 47-48, 49-50, 51-52, 53-54, 55-56, 57-58, 59-60, 61-62, 63-64, 65-66, 67-68, 69-70, 71-72, 73-74, 75-76, 77-78, 79-80, 81-82, 83-84, 85-86, 87-88, 89-90, 91-92, 93-94, 95-96, 97-98, 99-100. Ducks 33-34, 35-36, 37-38, 39-40, 41-42, 43-44, 45-46, 47-48, 49-50, 51-52, 53-54, 55-56, 57-58, 59-60, 61-62, 63-64, 65-66, 67-68, 69-70, 71-72, 73-74, 75-76, 77-78, 79-80, 81-82, 83-84, 85-86, 87-88, 89-90, 91-92, 93-94, 95-96, 97-98, 99-100. Geese 33-34, 35-36, 37-38, 39-40, 41-42, 43-44, 45-46, 47-48, 49-50, 51-52, 53-54, 55-56, 57-58, 59-60, 61-62, 63-64, 65-66, 67-68, 69-70, 71-72, 73-74, 75-76, 77-78, 79-80, 81-82, 83-84, 85-86, 87-88, 89-90, 91-92, 93-94, 95-96, 97-98, 99-100.

**FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:** Trading increased somewhat during the latter part of the week, and most conditions were steady. The Thanksgiving trade next week is expected to improve conditions. Apples closed about steady, with moderate demand. Supply of Me. and N. H. barreled stock is liberal although considerable stock is going into storage. Maine apples closed \$2.25-2.50 for Baldwin and graded stock at \$1.45-1.50 for Baldwin and \$2.50 for A. Ben Davis. Rome apples are still slow, extra fancy closed at \$2.75. Potatoes were slightly weaker, closing at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Onions closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Carrots closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Cabbage closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Cauliflower closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Broccoli closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Asparagus closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Green beans closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Lima beans closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Peas closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Corn closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Wheat closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Oats closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Barley closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Rye closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Clover closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Hay closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Alfalfa closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Cotton closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Wool closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Lard closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Tallow closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Soap closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Paper closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Glass closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Brick closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Cement closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Iron closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Steel closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Coal closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Oil closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Gas closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Electricity closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Water closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Telephone closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Post closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Insurance closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Banking closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Commerce closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Industry closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Agriculture closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Transportation closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Communication closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Recreation closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Education closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Religion closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Art closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Science closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Medicine closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Law closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Politics closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Social closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Domestic closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Foreign closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack. Miscellaneous closed at \$1.10-1.15 per sack.

The 1925 auto plates have white numerals on a black background. The placing of the numerals and the inscription, "MASS 1925" on the plates has been changed this year as to prevent fraudulent changing of the numerals on the plate by cutting one away or otherwise. Mr. Goodwin has reserved the numbers up to 16,000. Plates above that number and up to 100,000 have been reserved for Boston applicants.

The opening of a federal bonded warehouse for the storage of cotton and wool in a section of the Fitchburg (Mass.) Yarn Company warehouse, to be known as the "Fitchburg Federal Warehouse," gives Fitchburg the first such warehouse to be opened in New England through the initiative of a manufacturer. Robert S. Wallace, treasurer of the Fitchburg Yarn Company, was the instigator of the movement. Paul S. Woodcock of H. A. Hatch & Son has been appointed federal agent by the United States department of agriculture to take charge of the warehouse, which has a capacity of approximately 3000 bales of cotton.

Substantial jail sentences were imposed on Newburyport and Salisbury officials for their part in the so-called Salisbury rum-running conspiracy by Judge Lowell, when they were arraigned before him in the federal court, Boston, as defendants to conspiracy indictments. The court gave City Councilman Albert H. Reynolds of Newburyport, one month to prepare to serve a two-year sentence at Plymouth jail. Chief of Police Harold F. Condon of Salisbury was given one week to prepare for a four-month sentence in the same institution. He pleaded not in an indictment charging conspiracy to transport liquor.

According to a report issued by Massachusetts Bank Commissioner Joseph C. Allen, in which he gives aggregate figures for the savings department in the 25 trust companies in the state, the total of savings deposits October 10 was \$118,187,116, as compared with \$122,881,831 September 14, 1924. The report also gives the aggregate figures of the 25 central depositories and shows that deposits during the nine months period from 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000.

The New England Milk Producers Association, by endorsing the New England Dairy System, which was organized during the summer for cooperative marketing of dairy products, at the closing session of its annual meeting at the American House, Boston, opened the way for a merger of the older body with the new organization. The endorsement resolution was considered behind closed doors, and was not submitted to a final ballot until after prolonged debate. It was carried, however, by a vote of 112 to 1.

## WHY

No Machine Can Achieve  
"Perpetual Motion"

Perpetual motion, in its usual significance, is not simply the action of a machine which will go on moving forever, but rather the action of a machine which, once set in motion, will go on doing useful work without drawing on any external source of energy, or a machine which, in every complete cycle of its operation, will give forth more energy than it has absorbed.

One of the most common machines to be experimented with is in the shape of a wheel with three or more spokes. On each spoke is a sliding weight, and the idea is that the weights will, on the whole, to comport themselves that the moment about the center of those on the descending side exceeds the moment of those on the ascending side. Needless devices, such as curved spokes, levers with elbow joints, eccentrics and so on, have been proposed for effecting this impossibility. The student of dynamics at once convinces himself that no machinery can effect such a result; because if we give the wheel a complete turn so that each weight returns to its original position, the whole work done by the weight will, at the most, equal that done on it.

There was a time when wise men believed that a spirit, whose manifestation would cost nothing, could by magic art be summoned from the deep to do his master's work; and it was just as reasonable to suppose that a structure of wood, brass and iron could be forced to work under like conditions. But no such spirit has ever existed, save in the imagination of his describer, and no such machine has ever been known to exist, save in the fancy of its inventor.—Kansas City Times.

Why Reading May Be  
Classed as Hazardous

Reading is the most hazardous occupation in life, writes G. E. Ayers in the New Republic. In the other walks of life things happen to you. You venture a fling in winter wheat and make enough for a trip to Europe. You go out for an evening's entertainment on Broadway and lose it all. There you are. But when you read, things happen in you. Occasionally, that is, at rare intervals and unknown junctions. In an idle and distracted moment you pick up a paper from an empty subway seat. Do you realize, as you leaf it through, that it may alter the course of your career? Such things happen. A certain editorial, a simple piece sounding the ancient faith in the obvious American virtues, is included in the memorial collection of the writings of Frank O'Conor at the request of a New York business man, who dates his career to the reading of those words. That is how it is. You strike into a book idle, in a spirit of dissipation even, and you emerge with lightning scars upon your soul.

## Why Ball Trick Puzzles

One does not expect to find a "Machinist" in the Palace of Engineering at Wembley, but crowds of visitors are constantly gathering round the stand of Davidson & Co., Limited, puzzling at a spectacular phenomenon exhibited by this firm. A large rubber ball, about 30 inches in diameter, which is inflated with air and weighs two pounds, is held in suspension by a single blast of air issuing at the speed of 70 miles an hour from a high-pressure fan. The fan nozzle is set at a certain angle, and the ball is about four feet away from the mouth of the nozzle, and ten feet above the floor level. Why is the ball not blown away? Here is a fascinating riddle to solve, but Davidson & Co. offer no prizes for the correct solution.

## Why Mail Has Increased

Radio has opened up a new and fruitful means of obtaining names for sucker lists. When the announcer of a concert asks his auditors to write in and specify the name of the piece they like best, he is thus able to obtain thousands of names of radio fans to whom price lists may be sent for all kinds of radio parts, says The Nation's Business. The list may then be resold to dealers in patent appliances buttons and all manner of articles having nothing to do with radio, but nevertheless likely to fetch a certain percentage of sales. Many radio fans are wondering what caused such a big increase in the number of circulars in the morning mail.

## Why Engine Is "She"

A railroad engine wears a jacket with yokes, girth straps, harness, shafts, on cups and a lap. They have shoes, pumps and hose. They attract men with jacks and wrenches, and sometimes they fume and refuse to work. Sometimes they are satisfied. It takes men to make them work, and if they are abused they quickly make scrap. In addition to all this, the upkeep is something fierce, so the railroad men say. This last, if nothing else, entitles them to the feminine pronoun.

## Why He Lost Faith

A "party" horseman, called over the door of the home of Capt. George Huntington of Lubec, Maine, has been discarded and thrown far and wide. The captain lost faith in horsemen when lightning, attracted by the gleam over the door, struck his double and in the fire that consumed the family lost most of his household goods and personal effects.

## RADIO PROGRAMS

Westinghouse Radio Station WBZ  
Springfield, Mass.  
337 Meters—890 Kilocycles

Thursday

11:55 A. M. Arlington time signals; weather reports; Springfield market report.

6:50 P. M. Leo Reisman Hotel Lenox ensemble.

7 P. M. Market report, as furnished by the United States department of agriculture of Boston.

7:05 P. M. Bedtime story for the kiddies, from the Hotel Kimball studio, Springfield.

7:15 P. M. Letter from the New England Homestead; "At the Theatre," with A. L. S. Wood, dramatic editor, Springfield Union.

7:45 P. M. Charles R. Hector with his St. James Theatre orchestra, direct from the St. James Theatre through the Hotel Brunswick, Boston.

8:15 P. M. Special Thanksgiving day program direct from the Estey organ studio. Universal prayer and hymn service representing the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths, through the Hotel Brunswick, Boston.

8:15 P. M. Concert by double quartet, consisting of Rachel Beane, soprano; Mrs. Helen Beckwith Ryan, alto; Thomas P. Londergan, tenor; Will G. Stevens, baritone; Mrs. Hazel Meek Schanley, soprano; Otilie P. Heise, contralto; Theodore J. Helms, tenor; William F. Andreas, baritone; Mrs. J. E. Snyder, Jr., accompanist, from the Hotel Kimball studio, Springfield.

9:35 P. M. Arlington time signals; official U. S. weather reports.

10:01 P. M. Continuation of musical program from Hotel Kimball studio, Springfield.

Friday

11:55 A. M. Arlington time signals; weather reports; Springfield market report.

6 P. M. Dinner concert by the Westinghouse Philharmonic trio, from the Hotel Kimball studio, Springfield.

7 P. M. Market reports as furnished by the United States department of agriculture at Boston.

7:05 P. M. Bedtime story for the kiddies, from the Hotel Kimball studio, Springfield.

7:15 P. M. Current Book Review prepared by the Court Square Book Store, from the Hotel Kimball studio, Springfield.

7:50 P. M. Lesson of a series in "Musical Appreciation," given under the auspices of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts department of education, with Prof. Stuart Mason of the New England Conservatory of Music as lecturer, from the Hotel Brunswick, Boston.

9:35 P. M. Arlington time signals; official United States weather reports.

10 P. M. Emory M. Leclair, violinist, from the Hotel Brunswick, Boston.

10:50 P. M. Program of dance music by McKeely's singing orchestra, from Cook's Buttery ballroom.

Saturday

11:55 A. M. Arlington time signals; weather reports.

2:15 P. M. Broadcast of the Boston College Holy Cross football game.

6 P. M. Leo Reisman and his Hotel Lenox ensemble.

6:30 P. M. Copley-Plaza orchestra, under direction of W. Edward Doyle.

7 P. M. Market report as furnished by the United States department of agriculture at Boston.

7:05 P. M. Bedtime story for the kiddies, from the Hotel Kimball studio, Springfield.

7:50 P. M. Concert by the Hotel Kimball Trio, direct from the Hotel Kimball dining room under the direction of Jan Heier.

8:30 P. M. Program arranged by Pauline Hammond Clark, presenting Bernice Stettin, soprano; Olive Perham, contralto, and Gertrude Gibson, pianist.

9:35 P. M. Arlington time signals.

10:25 P. M. Leo Reisman and his Hotel Brunswick orchestra.

Broadcasting Station WREI, Milson Light of Boston—500 Watts, 503 Meters

Thursday

6:20 P. M. Radio Salutes by Jack Soper and his Marine band orchestra.

7:50 P. M. Boston Edison Big Band orchestra.

8:30 P. M. Musicale.

9:30 P. M. Program arranged by the Greater South Federation of Churches.

10:00-12:00 P. M. Program from New York Studio.

Friday

6:30 P. M. Dance Selection by Dak Rowland and his Mafianians direct from the Ames Room, T. D. Cook's, Boston.

7:50 P. M. Boston Edison Big Band orchestra.

8:30 P. M. Musicale.

9:30 P. M. Program from New York Studio.

10:00 P. M. Musicale.

## Saturday

6:30 P. M. Broadcast of the Army vs. Navy football game at Baltimore, Maryland.

Sunday

6:45-5:30 P. M. Regular Sunday Men's Conference in the Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.

7:20-10:00 P. M. Musical program direct from the Mark Strand Theatre, New York City—by courtesy of Mr. Moe mark.

## GILEAD

George Kimball of Bryant's Pond spent the week end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Kimball.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Taylor of Gardiner are spending their vacation in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Jewett have moved to St. Albans, Vt.

Carney Daniels of Portland spent the week end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Daniels.

Edward Holden has completed his duties at I. B. Leighton's garage.

James Carey left last week for Florida where he will spend the winter.

Philip Brown of Bethel is clerking at Leighton &amp; Cole's store.

Mrs. Alice Murr and nephew, George Sawyer, have returned to their home in Portland after spending several weeks here.

## Mrs. H. L. Watson wishes to thank the

members of Mr. Vane Grange and the many kind friends for giving her a wonderful pleasant day on her fifty-third birthday Nov. 20th. A post card shower of 83 cards and a number of nice presents made the day one to always be remembered.

## Storm Windows

and doors made to your order, glazed with white lead putty.

## Save Coal

by keeping out wintry blasts.

## Order Early

and have that piazza glassed in also.

Estimates given.

## H. Alton Bacon

BRYANT'S POND, MAINE

## RADIO

Makes A Good Christmas Present

Place orders early for sure delivery

RAY E. CROCKETT

BETHEL, MAINE

## Dr. True's Elixir

aid Nature by cleansing as it clears out your digestive tract and tones up stomach and intestines so that you feel fine and fit again.

Dr. True's Elixir is a pure herb laxative as gentle as it is sure. It has been used for seventy-three years and in overcoming constipation in children and adults it has won an enviable reputation through four generations as

## The True Family Laxative

Family size bottle \$1.20; other sizes 60c. and 40c.

## L. F. PIKE CO.

Men's Clothing Stores

## You'll Need an Overcoat

from Now until Spring—That Means a Good One.

THAT Overcoat you buy now is going to have a long hard grind. It has to be a good one or it won't come through ready for another season.

Our Coats Are Made by

Hart, Schaffner &amp; Marx

Kirschbaum and Clothcraft

Made to Stand Long Hard Wear and Look Well While

They Are Doing It.

\$24.50 and up to \$45

Cheaper coats if you want for \$15 and \$19.50

Plan to do your Christmas Shopping in  
Norway Blue Stores SO. PARIS

## IRA C. JORDAN

General Merchandise

BETHEL,

MAINE



## HOW

**BUILDERS OF STONEHENGE ACCOMPLISHED WONDER.**—How the builders of Stonehenge, on Salisbury plain, with the appliances of, say, 3,500 years ago, managed to get the vast stones upright and place them in the positions of the marvelous of primitive engineering, says a writer in the London Daily Mail.

In his book "Stonehenge," Mr. E. Herbert Stone has a most interesting series of photographs taken from large working models "by means of which the various operations connected with the raising of the stones of Stonehenge as here described have been rehearsed step by step in full detail."

A figure representing a Neolithic man, who has an elastic suppleness beside the huge monoliths, is introduced in the different views to give an idea of scale.

For the purpose of his experiment in this "reconstruction," Mr. Stone has taken the average weight of the stones of the outer circle at Stonehenge as, for uprights, 25 tons each, and for the lintels placed across their tops, 3 1/2 tons. The appliances used, he points out, would be mainly ropes, rollers and sheer logs, plus man-power working in carefully rehearsed unison.

Mr. Stone suggests that the man who designed Stonehenge was probably a foreigner.

After the upright stones had been firmly bedded in the ground, "an earth bank is thrown up around the pile of upright stones on which a lintel is to be placed." The outer part of this bank is "brought to a smooth surface and rammed hard, to make a track up which the lintel is to be hauled."

Then with everything in place the well-drilled man-power takes the strain and drags the great mass up the slope till finally it rests on the tops of the two embedded stones. The bank can then be removed, leaving the huge lintel towering clear above the ground.

### How Electricity From Air May Be Utilized

The idea of utilizing the electricity in the atmosphere for industrial and other purposes has always been a fascinating one.

Mr. Bhattacharyya, of Patna, Bengal, has experimented with large paper and linen kites. These were wound with a network of copper wires, and it proved desirable later to replace the copper wire by silver, owing to the rapid oxidation of the copper surface.

The kites rose to eight or nine hundred feet, when it was found that sparks could be drawn at short intervals from an insulated rod attached to the lower end of the metal kite-string. The intermittent sparks were made to yield an alternating current by means of a special transforming device.

Experiments are now being made with aluminum balloons filled with hydrogen gas.

### How Octopus "Works"

During the war large deposits of coal, thrown over from the various warships which were centered about the island of Crete accumulated at the bottom of the sea; but not being mechanically minded, and being devoid of dredging apparatus, the Creteans retrieved this treasure by attaching an octopus to a string and lowering the mollusk over the coal dump, says Sir Arthur Hiley in the London Times.

As soon as it had attached itself by its tentacles in the resting place they really pulled it up; the adhering lump of coal was then detached, and the octopus dropped in again.

As in southern Italy, the octopus is used as an article of food, but this is the first instance I have come across of this mollusk's being of practical value as a coal heaver.

**How Ocean Will Be Plumbed.**—Plans for the most complete survey of the ocean from top to bottom ever attempted recently were inaugurated by scientific branches of the government and allied institutions, under auspices of the hydrographic office of the United States navy. Instead of a single expedition, a comparatively small section of the sea will be selected for intensive study. The Atlantic Ocean is the focus of the studies and the Caribbean sea is now under consideration as offering the best opportunities for scientific investigation. Ships will be fitted out with complete laboratories and equipped with the most modern scientific apparatus for the first cruise.—Popular Science Monthly.

### How Ray Captured Salmon

An almost unbelievable fish story comes from Selkirk, England, where a young fisherman claims to have captured a 55-pound salmon by jumping into the water on top of it. While his father killed it with a rod and reel, the boy's story is a marvel. However, his straightforward statements are convincing. "I jumped into the water, landing on top of the fish and started to knock him out with my arms. We ended over. I came on top. The fish tried to knock me out with its tail. It is only fair to say that the struggle took place in 15 inches of water."

## CANTON

Leon A. Harding submitted to an operation for appendicitis at his home early Friday morning and is doing well. Mrs. Ethel West is nurse.

A food sale, fair, drama and dance was held at the Opera House, Thursday afternoon and evening, under the auspices of Canton schools, for the benefit of the Athletic Association, which was highly successful. The hall looked attractive in its decorations and pretty booths. The senior class booth was filled with fancy work and aprons, and was pink and white. The juniors were violet and green, with all kinds of delicious food for sale. In the National colors was the sophomore booth, where were sold all kinds of vegetables and quantities of prize packages. The freshman table was in yellow and white, with delicious home-made candy for sale. A game table decorated in green and gold where stunts were participated in was an attraction, also a table of Indian baskets and Japanese ware, etc. A fortune teller and a side show were among the features of the fair. Some of the prizes secured were a nice bed spread, sofa pillow, centerpiece, etc. A free entertainment by the scholars was given in the afternoon. A large crowd attended "The Colonel's Maid," a two-act comedy, in the evening. Those who took part were: Waldron Morse, Wendall Bonney, Dorothy Morse, Geo. Johnson, Jr., Louise Hutchinson, Velda Bicknell, Herschell Ellis, Cole York, Herbert Sweet. All took their parts in a creditable manner and showed much training. A dance followed which was well patronized. The receipts from the affair were \$234.95 and the net profits \$163.05.

Doris Fletcher of Lewiston has been on a visit at her home in town. Edwin K. Hollis, who submitted to an operation for appendicitis, is getting along as well as can be expected. Miss Clara M. Barrows is nurse.

Miss Nina Russell of Skowhegan has been spending a few days with her father, A. F. Russell, and sister, Miss Ethel Russell.

A. F. Hayford and A. L. Tirrell went to Bangor, Thursday, on a hunting trip. Mr. Tirrell returned home Saturday on account of the illness of his wife.

Mrs. A. S. Bicknell has been a guest of her daughter, Miss Theima, of Lewiston.

Miss Marion Standish was operated on for appendicitis at her home Saturday afternoon and is getting along well. This is the fourth case of appendicitis in town in a week. Mrs. Marco Lavorgna is doing nicely at the St. Marie Hospital, Lewiston.

Miss Elva Hall has been quite ill the past week.

George Reed has gone up country on a hunting trip.

Mrs. Edie Davenport has returned home from a few weeks visit in Auburn. The remains of Mrs. Mary Armand, the Buck were brought from North Jay to Canton Point, Monday, where the funeral was held at the chapel at two o'clock. Mrs. Buck was sick only about an hour. She was nearly 90 years of age, and was the widow of the late Frederick Buck. Mr. and Mrs. Buck lived at Canton Point for many years. For the past five years, since the death of her husband, Mrs. Buck has lived with her husband's niece, Mrs. Esther Walte, of North Jay. She was smart and active for one of her years, and visited her old home at Canton Point about a year ago. She was a member of the Ladies' Circle and always an energetic worker. She was also a member of Canton Grange. No near relatives survive.

Master Richard Lane of West Peru has been spending a week with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Richardson.

Mrs. Sumner Blanchard of Somerville, Mass., is a guest of her daughter, Mrs. Ramsey Wallis, and family.

Mrs. Margarette Puffer of Farmington is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hall.

Miss Josephine C. Briggs, who has been confined to her bed by illness, is able to be up a short time daily.

Walter Haskins, who has been at his cottage since early spring, has returned to the home in Bangorville, Mass.

Mrs. Paula A. Adams is visiting her brother, Charles Adams, of Wilton. Mrs. Martha Adams has been a guest of A. P. Russell and daughter, Ethel, who left Thursday afternoon for Detroit, Michigan, to spend the winter with a nephew, Stanley Sanderson, and family. Mr. Russell and daughter have also been entertaining Mrs. Oscar Hyde of Bangor.

Miss Sadie Reed has been quite ill the past week.

Mrs. Edie York was a guest at Mrs. Hattie Haines at Hatfield Center, Saturday.

Two candidates were given the Gold on Lake degree at the meeting of the Canton Grange, Friday evening.

A Red Cross meeting was held at the home of the secretary, Mrs. W. A. Lavan, Wednesday evening, and arrangements made for the annual roll call. It is hoped that a great membership will be secured, as much good is being done by the Red Cross in helping unfortunate families in sickness and sorrow.

## GET AT THE CAUSE!

**Many Bethel Folks Are Showing How to Avoid Needless Suffering**

There's nothing more annoying than kidney weakness or inability to properly control the kidney secretions. Night and day alike, the sufferer is tormented and what with the burning and scalding, the attendant headache, headache and dizziness, life is indeed a burden. Doan's Pills—a stimulant diuretic to the kidneys—have brought peace and comfort to many Bethel people. Profit by this Bethel resident's experience:

H. E. Littlefield, prop. auto service, Main St., says: "My kidneys were disordered and back was painful, especially mornings. I was dizzy headed and when I stooped, black specks appeared before my eyes. A friend suggested Doan's Pills so I began using them and one box cured me. I have never had a return of the trouble."

Mr. Littlefield is only one of many Bethel people who have gratefully endorsed Doan's Pills. If your back aches—if your kidneys bother you, don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—ask distinctly for DOAN'S PILLS, the same that Mr. Littlefield had—the remedy backed by home testimony. 60 cents at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y. "When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name."

## NOTICE

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Albert Bennett late of Gilead in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

CHESTER WHEELER,

Gilead, Maine. November 19th, 1924. 11-27-24

## NOTICE

The subscriber hereby gives notice that she has been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of Susan A. Martin late of Bethel in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

SURIE E. HOLT,

Bethel, Maine. November 19th, 1924. 11-27-24

## STATE OF MAINE.

To all persons interested in either of the Estates hereinafter named. At a Probate Court, held at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four. The following matters having been presented for the action thereupon hereinafter indicated, it is hereby ORDERED:

That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three times successively in the Oxford County Citizen a newspaper published at Bethel, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of December, A. D. 1924, at 9 of the clock in the forenoon, and be heard thereon if they see cause.

Angie E. Cross late of Greenwood, deceased; first account presented for allowance by Charles H. Felt, administrator.

Augustus M. Carter late of Bethel, deceased; first and final account presented for allowance by Francis A. Carter, administrator.

Agnes H. Straw late of Bethel, deceased; petition for determination of inheritance tax presented by Henry H. Hastings, executor.

Isabel D. Cross late of Greenwood, deceased; first and final account presented for allowance by Charles H. Felt, administrator.

Angie E. Cross late of Greenwood, deceased; petition for order to distribute balance remaining in her hands presented by Charles H. Felt, administrator.

Walter A. Cross late of Greenwood, deceased; petition for order to distribute balance remaining in his hands presented by Charles H. Felt, administrator.

Albert P. Park, Registrar.

11-27-24

## This Means You, Mr. Merchant!

**DID** you know that you and this paper have an interest in common? Your success helps the community as a whole which in turn is of benefit to you.

When a merchant advertises with us, he is investing his money, which is returned with interest.

Show Your Goods in the Windows and Advertise Them in The Paper

## THE KITCHEN CABINET

When a bit of sunshine hits ye,  
After passing of a cloud;  
When a fit of laughter glia ye,  
And yer spine is feelin' proud,  
Don't forget to up and sing  
At a soul that's feelin' blue,  
For the minst that ye sing  
It's a boomerang to you.  
—Jack Crawford.

## SOME CANNING HINTS

When the wild grapes are ripe, jelly, apple and plain, may be prepared for winter, the juice for drink, and the whole grape, without seeds, as a marmalade.

**Wild Grape Marmalade.**—Stem the grapes and cook them until very soft, then rub them through a sieve to remove the seeds and add three-quarters as much sugar as grape pulp. Cook until thick. Apples may be added if grapes are scarce, adding an equal quantity cut into small pieces without removing the peeling.

**Stuffed Pepper Pickle.**—Take twenty small green peppers, one small head of cabbage, two medium-sized onions, one teaspoonful each of ground clove, cloves and mustard, one cupful of salt, a teaspoonful of celery seeds and vinegar to cover. Wash all the vegetables carefully. Cut the tops from the peppers, leaving a bit hanging for a hinge to the cover. Soak over night in salt water after removing the seeds and white pulp. In the morning drain and fill with the stuffing. Chop the cabbage and onions and mix well with the condiments and fill the peppers. Tie the tops on securely, pack in a stone jar and cover with boiling hot vinegar. Keep the jar tightly covered and in six weeks they will be ready to serve.

**Carrot and Orange Conserve.**—Take three cupfuls of raw grated carrots, two large oranges, one lemon, one-half cupful of water and three cupfuls of sugar. Cook the carrot and citrus fruits after putting through a meat grinder, until very tender, then add the sugar and when thick pour into glasses and seal as any marmalade. If carefully made it is hard to tell the presence of any carrot except for the rich color. A quarter of a cupful of nuts finely cut may be added and cooked just a few minutes before pouring into the glasses.

In making jams and marmalades it is wise to make but a small quantity at a time, as it sours so easily.

Nellie Maxwell

## THINGS UNUSUAL

By T. T. MAXEY

(© 1914, Western Newspaper Union.)

## THE CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

The Union Stock yards in Chicago handle so much stock that when one mentions about the yards, it seems as though all the farmers in the country had decided to ship all their stock to Chicago at the same time, and that it all arrived on the day you were there.

Established in 1865, these yards have grown to be the largest in America, 32 not far from the city. The great bulk of one-day stock, especially hogs, is raised in the states between the Allegheny and the Rocky mountains. Railroad construction was converging toward and expanding from the city at the southern end of Lake Michigan. Chicago, therefore, was the logical location for America's greatest live stock mart.

Naturally, the production of live stock has increased many fold during the last 57 years. This fact, plus the scope of the territory from which these yards draw patronage, accounts for the conditions mentioned in the first paragraph, and the staggering figures which follow.

Three yards today handle about 100,000 head of cattle and an area of about 350 acres.

In 1923, 613,000 head, 11,700 hogs, and 1,433 sheep were received. The average number of head of stock handled daily during a recent five-year period was: Cattle, 19,000; calves, 2,000; hogs, 10,000; sheep, 1,000; horses, 1,000; mules, 1,000; and other stock, 1,000.

The receipts of stock vary widely between seasons and because of market fluctuations. The largest receipts recorded on any one day, according to recently compiled statistics, were: Cattle, 40,124, on November 16, 1920; calves, 2,500, on March 28, 1920; hogs, 10,000, on November 23, 1919; sheep, 11,700, on October 16, 1911; horses, 1,225, on January 11, 1901.

The greatest aggregate value of all stock received during any one year was in 1918 when this total reached the astounding figure of \$691,715,257, an average of \$2,474,672 week days and Sunday, too, throughout the year. During that year, 7,799,922 cattle, 637,797 calves, 8,214,194 hogs, 4,000,000 sheep, and 47,920 horses were received—an average of 4,275 head of live stock every hour, day and night, for the entire year.

## NORTHWEST ALBANY

Percy Marlin has been in town the past week hunting.

Mrs. Pitts and daughter were recent callers at Lelan Mills.

Vernie and Ray Mills were at home over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Z. W. Mills entertained twenty friends at what Saturday evening.

Herman Merrill has finished work for Lelan Mills.

Miss Ethel Grover of Gorham, Me., was the week end guest of friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Evelyn Hutchinson were callers at Lelan Mills, Thursday.

## LOCKE'S MILLS

Mrs. Carroll Brewster of Lewiston visited her brother, W. B. Rand, and wife, Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. King Barlett were in Portland, Wednesday.

Fred Morton was in Auburn a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Tobbits, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Tobbits and W. B. Rand attended the Harvard-Yale football game at New Haven, Conn., Saturday.

Stanley Wheeler of South Paris was in town Friday.

The Alder River Up and Doing Club of Locke's Mills held their first meeting for the month on November 13th. During the business meeting the girls learned a yell. The girls worked on needle-books. The leader served refreshments.

## MIDDLE INTERVALE ROAD

Regardless of the pouring rain and high wind the Get-Together Club met with Mrs. Fannie Carter, about 30 being present. Coffee, cake and sandwiches are served each time and whist and other games enjoyed.

Mrs. Hollis Coolidge and a young lady friend and little son from Gorham, N. H., called at J. F. Coolidge's one day last week.

Little Ada Cotton is spending a week

with her mother at North Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hurlbert are living in the upstairs room at Wm. Chapman's.

There is but one way to lower taxes. Spend less money. This might be carried to the stage of being a vice, but we can curtail public expenditures a great deal before any such danger exists.

## IF NEURED OF SWEATERS

FOR Ladies Men Boys Girls

You Will Find a Full Line and LOW PRICES at

Rowe's BETHEL, MAINE

## HORSE BLANKETS

Collar Pads  
Hame Straps

GENUINE

Edison Mazda Electric Light  
Bulbs

D. G. BROOKS

## ..Cold Weather Hints..

Better have that radiator filled with Denatured Alcohol in the right proportion so that it will not freeze. Alcohol is cheaper than radiators.

## Winter Storage

We will come and get your battery and keep it for you through the winter. Batteries repaired and charged.

RADIATOR COVERS, AIR BREAKS, HEATERS  
Insure comfortable riding during the cold weather.

Herrick Bros. Co.

BETHEL, MAINE

## POULTRY

## SOUR MILK PRODUCES LARGER SIZED EGGS

It is estimated that approximately one-half of the farm eggs marketed weigh less than 52 grams, to the dozen. This condition can be remedied to a great extent by paying more attention to the feeding of the fowls to increase the size of the eggs produced. The poultry department of the University of Illinois, at Urbana, has been working for ten years on the influence of certain feeds on the size of eggs produced. During this period, very definite results have been obtained. It has been found that a combination of wheat, corn and oats in the ration gives larger eggs than a ration of wheat alone, or one in which corn, oats, barley or peas were used with the wheat. The grains applied in their ability to increase the size of eggs, when fed with the same dry corn, as follows: corn, wheat, barley, peas and wheat. When grain was fed without a dry corn, small eggs resulted.

The outstanding results were obtained when certain protein feeds were fed. Feeds of soyabean and lupine gave much larger percentage of marketable eggs, when fed with wheat, than did other grains. When 25 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 52.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 50 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 54.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 75 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 56.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 100 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 58.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 125 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 60.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 150 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 62.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 175 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 64.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 200 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 66.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 225 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 68.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 250 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 70.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 275 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 72.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 300 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 74.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 325 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 76.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 350 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 78.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 375 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 80.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 400 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 82.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 425 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 84.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 450 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 86.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 475 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 88.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 500 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 90.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 525 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 92.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 550 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 94.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 575 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 96.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 600 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 98.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 625 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 100.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 650 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 102.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 675 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 104.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 700 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 106.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 725 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 108.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 750 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 110.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 775 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 112.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 800 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 114.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 825 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 116.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 850 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 118.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 875 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 120.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 900 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 122.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 925 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 124.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 950 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 126.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 975 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 128.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone. When 1000 per cent of soyabean meal was added to the dry corn, the average weight of the eggs produced was 130.5 grams, as compared with 50.5 grams when the dry corn was fed alone.

## Poultrymen Disagree on Merits of Drawn Fowls

Poultrymen still disagree on the relative merits of drawn or undrawn poultry. The practice varies in different communities. Operating the body under a knife exposes to the air the internal surface and thus decomposition is hastened. On the other hand, the skin covering the body keeps the internal organs cool and moist. It is left in the bird they may feel or later the rest of the flock.

## Housing Different Hens

Two fowls are fed from all sides and are being housed together in one pen, all getting the same feed and same treatment and each expected to do as well as egg production at the other. This method of housing the different fowls should not be resorted to as each method will not bring in the best returns.

## Poultry Hints

A flock of standard bred fowls, known as the "Reds," was sent out to a certain farm for sale.

There are many different breeds of fowls, each with its own characteristics and qualities.

The number of eggs a hen will lay is determined by her breed and the care she receives.

It is important to keep the fowls clean and free from parasites to ensure healthy egg production.

When the fowls are housed, they should be kept in a well-ventilated area to prevent the spread of disease.

There is perhaps no greater source of information to the breeder of the quality of fowls than the experience of those who have been successful in raising them.

It is essential to keep accurate records of the fowls' performance to identify the best breeding stock.

By following these hints, poultrymen can improve the quality and quantity of their fowls' egg production.

## DAIRY FACTS

## CAREFULLY SELECT DAIRY HERD SIRES

Fifty-five per cent of the men who buy herd sires wait until they need one, then rush out to buy one ready for service. They don't know it, but they are following beaten paths. The successful breeder selects his herd sire when the demand is lightest. As a result he gets a better bull at a lower price, says J. P. LaMater, chief of the dairy division at Clemson college.

Some people have potatoes to sell in the seasons when potatoes are high in price. Some people have real estate to sell when the demand is greatest. But the ordinary man has potatoes to sell when prices are low, and is hindered with real estate because he can't sell it. The reason is that the ordinary man follows the beaten path. The other fellow finds out what people are doing generally and he does something else. He puts in more potatoes after a year when they don't sell, simply because he knows most of the others won't do that. He buys real estate just when almost everybody else wants to get rid of his, and he buys a herd sire during the season when demand is lowest.

This is practically all the difference between "just ordinary existing" and getting ahead. You can find out to which class you belong by asking yourself this set of questions:

When will I need a new herd sire? Let us suppose you will need a new one before next March.

When will I look up a herd sire? (If your answer is, "Oh, next fall when I'm not so busy," you belong to the "beaten-path" gang.)

Now you have your choice between a great many good bulls. All these will be gone before fall to the successful 5 per cent. If you say, "I'm too busy now," you are following beaten paths. If you sit down this very day and line up your next herd sire, you can depend upon it, you will buy a better one than the luckiest member of the "beaten-path gang" will ever see.

## Care and Attention Is Essential for Ringworm

The following is reported as a good cure for calves with ringworm: Wash the parts with strong soap and water to remove as much as possible of the crusts or scabs and, when dry, rub the parts with some of the following elements: Flowers of sulphur, two ounces; oil of creosote, two drams; prepared lard, four ounces. This ointment should be applied each morning and evening. Painting the affected parts with tincture of iodine on alternate days is also very effective, but this agent should not be applied near the animal's eyes. The scab and the walls of the shed in which these calves are housed should be painted with hot linseed oil, to which has been added a couple of ounces of creosote emulsion. With a little care and attention one should soon get rid of the trouble.

## Easiest Way to Dehorn Is by Applying Caustic

The easiest and most really painless way to dehorn is to use caustic polish on the young calves. This caustic should be applied on the bottom where the horns come out. The hair should be cut around the bottom and the skin around the horns rubbed with vasoline to prevent the caustic from burning. The stick of caustic is wrapped with paper to prevent it from cutting the fingers, one end of the stick is moistened in water and rubbed on the horns until they become white. The caustic should not be wet enough so it will run down on the calf's head or into its eyes. This treatment will kill the horns, stopping further growth.

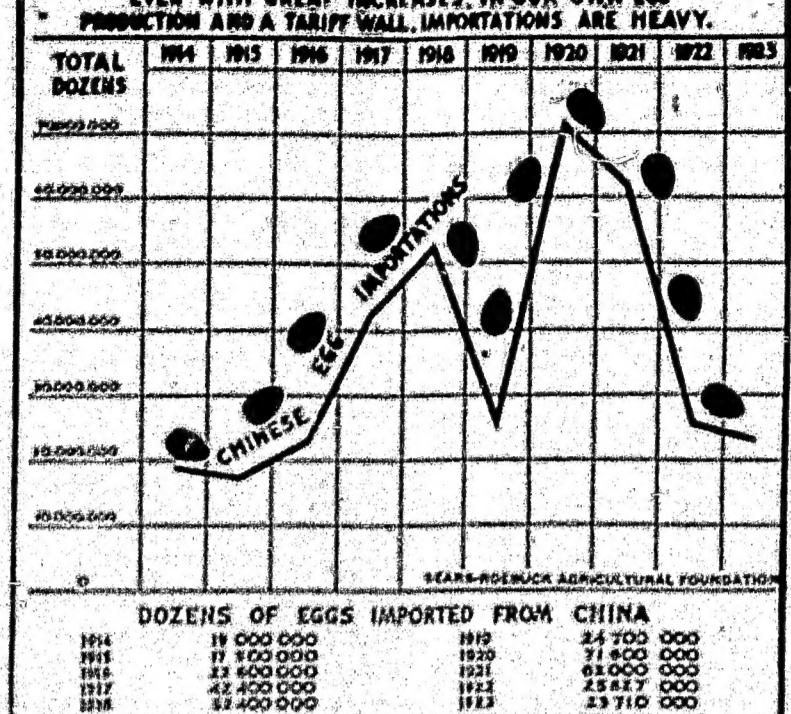
## Clean Vessels and Warm Milk of Big Importance

A good rule to go by is never to feed a calf out of a pail you would not drink out of yourself or feed her milk from. Feed the milk as warm as fresh milk from a cow. Never use pails that have been used for anything else. After the milk is warmed then it is safe to use for feeding. A good rule to go by is never to feed a calf out of a pail you would not drink out of yourself or feed her milk from.

## Cause of Bad Flavors

Bad flavors in cream and butter products are usually caused by carelessness in the care of the milk. If a little dirt falls in the milk it becomes contaminated with bacteria which gives it bad flavors and if the milk is allowed to stand around the house while before taken to the house and cream is not often taken on a bad flavor. The feeding of some sort of mercurial salt will often help to overcome this, but, unless the milk is clean, it will not help.

## CHINA SHIPS MILLIONS OF EGGS TO U.S. EVEN WITH GREAT INCREASES IN OUR OWN EGG PRODUCTION AND A TARIFF WALL, IMPORTATIONS ARE HEAVY.



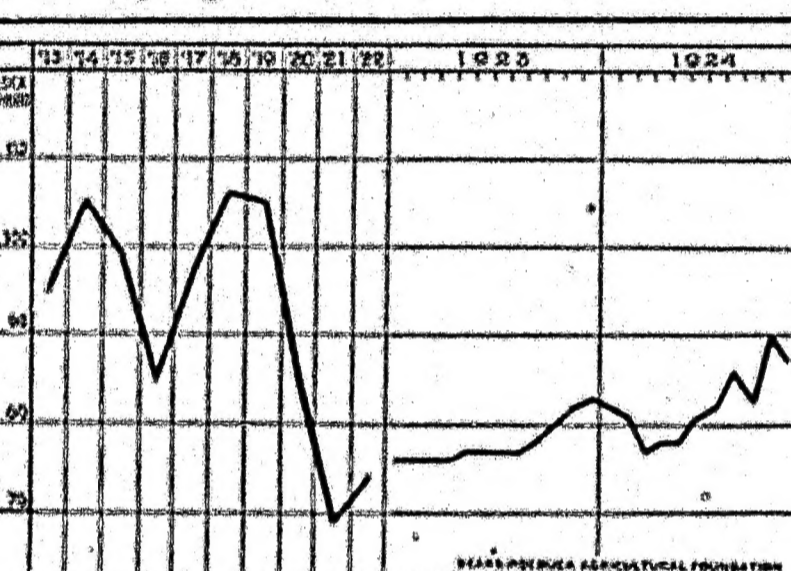
Three tens are laying millions of dozens of eggs to be beaten into American eggs and candles. In spite of the increased height of the tariff wall, Chinese eggs are coming into the United States annually to furnish approximately one dozen for every family. But the Chinese hen does not compare with the American hen in supplying the eggs for the breakfast table. Of the 25,000,000 dozen coming in last year practically all were in the dried or frozen form, according to the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation.

The American hen cannot be accused of loafing in the job. In addition to furnishing all the eggs needed for American use, she produces a huge surplus for export. Last year this surplus amounted to 30,000,000 dozen—2,500,000 dozen more than were imported. The American exports were largely eggs in the shell, which sell at higher prices than the frozen and dried eggs from China.

In 1914, just a decade ago, there were 10,000,000 dozen Chinese eggs imported. By 1919 the imports totaled 22,400,000 dozen, and in 1920 the number had climbed to 21,000,000 dozen. In 1922, the year the tariff went into effect, only 23,527,000 dozen were imported. Last year the number was still further reduced, with only 23,710,000 dozen coming in.

Present prices are not especially attractive to imports. The demand is for strictly high quality eggs, the production of which for the home markets the American hen monopolizes.

## Buying Power of the Farmer

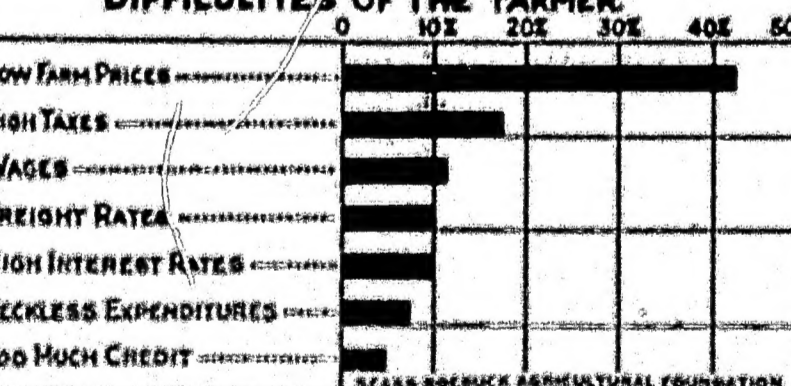


The purchasing power of farm commodities continues to rise. Latest estimates show an average of 4.3 points higher for the first eleven months of this year than during the corresponding months of 1933, according to a report of the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation, based on the new index numbers of farm prices prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Farm prices show a combined value of 134 on November 1, 1934, as compared with 100 in 1913. This combined index number includes 30 farm commodities which represent more than 90 per cent of the value of products sold by farmers. The Foundation points out: Using August, 1920, as 100, the purchasing power of these products stood at 57 on November 1 of this year. In 1919 the purchasing power was 70, decreasing to 60 in 1921. In 1922 it rose to 74 and by 1923 the average stood at 78. During the first eleven months of this year the purchasing power of farm commodities averaged 82.3 as compared with 77.5 in the same period a year ago.

Advances in grain, which averages about 22 per cent of the total value of farm products sold, and in price of meat animals, which averages 27 per cent, have been the largest factors in the increase of the farmer's purchasing power since 1921. The grain farmer received during the early part of this year prices about 10 per cent above the pre-war five-year average. This had risen to 30 per cent increase by July. At the same time the general price level of commodities the farmer has to buy ranges 30 to 60 per cent above the 1913 level.

## PRIMARY FACTORS AFFECTING FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES OF THE FARMER.



Forty-two per cent of the farmers in the United States blame their financial difficulties on the low prices of farm products, according to the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation, which has completed a study of the primary factors affecting the financial difficulties of the farmer based on a survey made by the United States Department of Agriculture. Seventeen per cent of the farmers feel that high taxes are the direct cause of the farm depression; eleven per cent blame the high cost of farm taxes, ten per cent feel that high freight rates are responsible, ten per cent blame the high interest rates, and five per cent each blame reckless expenditures and too much credit.

An inquiry made by the Department of Agriculture through bank bankers and farmers showed that on an average 5 per cent of the farms owned by 35 and about 10 per cent of the farms owned by 100 and over. The average of bank loans during the late depression was about a half per cent of the total value of the farms. The average of bank loans during the late depression was about a half per cent of the total value of the farms. The average of bank loans during the late depression was about a half per cent of the total value of the farms.

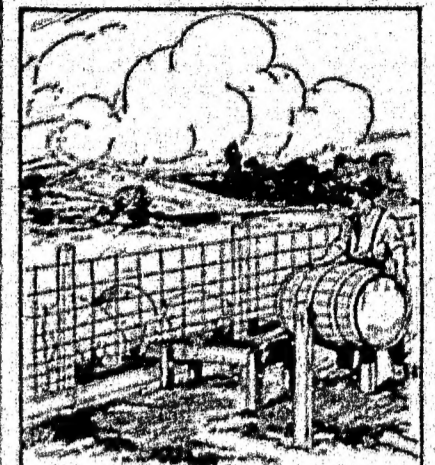
Results of the Department of Justice indicate that in the pre-war years, 5 per cent of all the bankruptcies were of farmers. During the depression 11 per cent of all bankruptcies were of farmers. In some of these states, as in New York, the percentage of bankruptcies was even higher. In 1933, for example, 15 per cent of all bankruptcies were of farmers. In some of these states, as in New York, the percentage of bankruptcies was even higher. In 1933, for example, 15 per cent of all bankruptcies were of farmers.

These losses have not been due to bankruptcy on the part of the farmers, but to the fact that they have been doing fairly well until they entered the period of depression.

## Barrel for Feeding Slops Quite Handy

## Saves Task of Dipping Out Material by Bucketful.

Feeding slops, which are mixed together in a barrel, is quite a tedious task, as the stuff has to be dipped out of the barrel and fed to the hogs by the bucketful. A much easier method of emptying the barrel is shown in the drawing.



Pivoted Slop Barrel on Farm Facilitates Task of Feeding Hogs.

The drawing. The barrel is pivoted between two posts, securely set into the ground. This is done by bolting or screwing around the barrel a heavy iron band in which two short sections of shafting are mounted to serve as pivots. A metal spout is nailed to the edge of the barrel at the mouth to facilitate pouring the slop. A wooden chute, slanting toward the feed trough, is extended from the barrel, and the slop is poured into this. E. E. Deering, Clements, Kan., in Popular Mechanics Magazine.

## Experience Demonstrates Fat Hen Is Best Layer

"We often hear the remark 'she's too fat to lay.' This I know to be a mistaken idea, as I have had experience (in forty-four years) with both fat and poor hens, and have always found the fat hen to be a layer."

"While it is not necessary for her to be overweight, I do not believe she ever gets too fat to lay well. The 'boot is on the other foot.' It is the poor hen that never lays well, and often not at all.

"A hen to be in the best possible laying condition must have considerable surplus fat in her body. This means that her body must have been supplied, and there is some food or fat to spare. Such a hen has surplus vigor, strength and energy, which cause her to lay well. A poor hen has scarcely enough energy and strength to keep body alive, to say nothing of producing eggs. Common sense should teach us that."

## Pigs Farrowed in March Will Make Most Profit

Pigs farrowed in March make the big profit, because pigs farrowed early make the best use of green pastures through the summer months and are big enough so that they can be turned into a field of corn as soon as it is ready and can be marketed off the corn by the first of middle of November. The farmer who had March pigs last year and took care of them through the summer and then had a field of corn to turn them on early in September and who sold them between the first and fifteenth of November, weighing 150 to 250 pounds, made as much money from his pigs this year as he ever did. Keep the brood sows in a good place and get them bred early—W. H. Peters, North Dakota Experiment Station.

## Farm Hint

Cut out and burn all corn stalks infected with smut.

Plant alfalfa only on well prepared seedbed with 50 pounds of inoculated seed.

More ten-liter sows will bring the production of pork back into the profitable class of agricultural activities.

Broodmares are inherited and can be reduced by not breeding from the hens which are broody more than once in a year.

Feed the calves enough, but don't overfeed them. They will do better if kept just a little hungry. Overfeeding causes digestive troubles.

Not every dairyman appreciates the need of the dairy cow for water. Statistics tell us that she requires four pounds of water for every pound of milk produced.

Those who are using mechanical milking should never overlook the importance of keeping the machine and its parts scrupulously clean. If this is not done the milk or cream is bound to be off flavor.

When the hens and chickens are crowded, they multiply especially rapidly. Crowding poultry is bad at any time, but especially so in hot weather and with growing chicks. It stunts their growth and causes great loss in that the pullets never attain their full possible value.

## Daddy's Evening Family Tale

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

## JOLLY JACK FROST

"Of course," said Jack Frost, "lots of people do not like me."

"They do not like to see the flowers disappear and the winter come."

"But I know that winter wants to be given a chance too, and that the cold days that like to come about when the autumn and late fall is here want to have a chance."

"So I help them in my jolly way."

"It is true you're a jolly little fellow with your brisk ways," said the Fairy Queen. "But it is sad to see you make the flowers droop."

"I kiss them," said Jack Frost. "I say to them:

"Dear flowers, how pretty you are. But you must go to bed. It is past bed time."

"Ah, but what a cold kiss you give them," said the Fairy Queen.

"True, but such is my way," Jack Frost answered.

Then he went and called Master Chilly and all of the others of his family, all of the Frost Brothers and the Artists and the Workers.

They rushed forth when he called them and they said:

"Yes, we will help you, Jack. You know we will help you."

The artists went to the windows and painted their wonderful pictures with their frost paints.

Others went to the flowers and gave them their cold, chilly kisses so that the flowers quickly drooped their pretty heads and said:

"Good-night, or, good winter, for we must be really going to sleep now."

"Jack Frost will not let us stay up any longer."

There were a few who were able to stand the cold kisses, but another time they, too, would go to bed.

They had succeeded in staying up just a little longer.

At last, as Jack Frost and his workers laid out.

As they worked they sang, too. And this was the song they sang which every one of them joined in singing:

"We're chilly and frosty but full of fun. Our fun we've only just begun. We'll come again and again and work. Our frosty duties we will not shirk. We'll laugh and we'll sing. Cold weather we'll bring. We'll work with a will. We'll tell them to go to bed right away. We're chilly and frosty but full of fun. Our fun we've only just begun."

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Synopsis

CHAPTER I.—Jud Lee, son of the Blue Lake ranch, faced by the manager of the Blue Lake ranch, decided to go to the city. He was a young man, handsome and well liked. He was the son of a wealthy family. He was the son of a wealthy family. He was the son of a wealthy family.

CHAPTER II.—The man who had been the manager of the Blue Lake ranch, now found himself in a difficult position. He was a man of high standing in the community. He was a man of high standing in the community. He was a man of high standing in the community.

CHAPTER III.—The man who had been the manager of the Blue Lake ranch, now found himself in a difficult position. He was a man of high standing in the community. He was a man of high standing in



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**TO HUNTERS AND TRAPERS**—H. I. Hunt, Spring St., Bethel, Me. wants to buy your deer skins and furs of Fox, also other skins and furs. His grading is liberal and prices are good. 11-27-24

**WANTED**—An kind of old fashioned furniture and antiques. Address: F. HALL, 100 W. Main St., Bethel, Me. 11-27-24

**FOR SALE**—Two Jersey cows, one nearly fresh. H. A. WILSON, at Bethel, Me. 11-27-24

**APPLES FOR SALE**—Winter apples for 10¢, 15¢ and 20¢ per bushel at the farm. NATHAN A. TUCKER, Route 4, Bethel, Me. 11-27-24

**BOY OR GIRL**—Man or woman to sell or carry on commission to our office. Write for terms. Free samples to those who sell. FRED G. BURNETT, 100 W. Main St., Bethel, Me. 11-27-24

**FOR SALE**—A nice living room where in the best of condition. Has been used for many years. Is as good as new. Price \$25. Inquire of ALAN, 604 TYLER, Spring St., Bethel, or write H. I. HUNT, 60 W. Main St., Bethel, Me. 11-27-24

**TO LET**—Two rooms. Address Box 120, Bethel, Me. 11-27-24

**FOR SALE**—25 tons of ground hay at \$15 per ton. OLD GLORY, No. Newry, Maine. 11-27-24

**FOUND**—A good pair of black and white mittens on Main Street. If anyone has seen them by passing property and paying charges. Inquire at H. I. HUNT, 60 W. Main St., Bethel, Me. 11-27-24

**LOST**—A small black dog, about 10 lbs. weight, seen near Bethel, Me. on Nov. 10. Reward for return to OLLIE H. HUNT, 60 W. Main St., Bethel, Me. 11-27-24

**WANTED**—Cash paid for set of date book for each and every book. Book for purchase. Address Box 218, Bethel, Me. 11-27-24

**NOTICE OF LOST BANK BOOK**—Notice is hereby given that the book of Savings Bank has been stolen. The book of deposit owned by and taken to Bethel by Thompson and numbered 1000 has been destroyed or lost, and that the owner by law a new book of deposit must be made.

BETHEL SAVINGS BANK.  
By A. E. Hendrick, Treas.,  
11-27-24 Bethel, Maine

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**THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN**  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY  
BY D. M. FORSTER  
BETHEL, MAINE

Entered as second class matter, May 7, 1914, at the post office at Bethel, Maine.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1924.

The ownership of the circulation of great public interest organizations is a valuable asset. It is a source of information and a source of power. It is a source of information and a source of power. It is a source of information and a source of power.

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### ANDOVER

The schools in town observed Education Week by having special exercises Thursday afternoon to which parents and friends were invited. Special addresses and remarks were given by these friends of the schools. At East Andover an evening session was held and the schoolhouse was packed to the doors. Miss Mary Morse, the teacher, gave the following program: Introductory Remarks, Hygiene, Music Appreciation, Geography, Drawing Drill, History, Composition, "Nature Study", Composition, "Care of Books".

Address: Mr. C. W. Robinson, Ping Station, Bethel, Me. 11-27-24

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### NEW ENGLAND POTATO CROP 13 PER CENT LARGER THAN LAST YEAR

With an average yield of 240 bushels per acre New England has 53,172,000 bushels of potatoes. This compares with 47,162,000 in 1923 and the 5-year average of 49,181,000. Quality is generally high. Maine on an average yield per acre of 290 bushels has 35,490,000 bushels, or 72 per cent of the New England total; and its famous Ansonia county has at least 60 million bushels or about 85 per cent of the Maine total.

In New Hampshire and Connecticut the crop is about the same size as last year, while in Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island it is considerably less. Vermont has had considerable rot in several counties.

United States Potato Crop Exceeds Last Year by 10 Per Cent.

Unusually favorable and dry weather in October has allowed the country's potato crop to increase rapidly and the estimate now is 474,110,000 bushels. This slightly exceeds the two recent big crops of 1917 and 1923. The crop in some regions escaped frost and grew fast into October and dry weather prevented or checked most of the rot which last month was threatening heavy losses in places.

Per capita production this year is 4.08 bushels, compared with an average for the past 20 years of 3.76 bushels. This is a per capita gain of 8 per cent. The supply of good quality potatoes is ample and prices are likely to continue at a moderate level. Expectations are that this is the time to grade out the poor quality stock and send to market only the better grades. Prices in some western states are so low that part of the crop there will be fed to livestock and some of it will probably not be harvested at all.

The sweet potato crop of 75,620,000 bushels is about 25 millions below the 5-year average and the smallest since 1916. This should help the demand for white potatoes considerably. Fruit crops, too, are light compared with last year; and the prospect of active employment and good business in consuming centers will help the market for potatoes.

Leaders among the late crop states and their crops in carload last millions of bushels this year and last are: Minnesota 48 and 38, New York 47 and 40, Maine 38 and 32, Michigan 38 and 30, Wisconsin 32 and 26, Pennsylvania 29 and 26. In 1923 and their 5-year average, respectively the combined crops of the states by groups are as follows: The 8 major late crop states 118 per cent, and 122 per cent; the 12 minor late crop states 89 per cent and 91 per cent; these 20 states together 111 per cent and 114 per cent; the 9 late states of deficit crops 108 per cent and 130 per cent. The United States 110 per cent and 116 per cent.

V. A. Sanders,  
C. D. Stevens,  
Bethel, Me.

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### THE J. E. JONES LETTER

(Continued from page 1)

opposition to the plan—which was so red-hot that it threatened the peace and dignity of Congress when President Wilson introduced it, had died out. As a result President Harding's first appearance created a good deal of anxiety and added to the interest of his address.

COOLIDGE "SPOKE HIS PIECE," TOO

President Coolidge has been up on Capitol Hill, where he has "spoke his piece" to Congress, just as his two predecessors did before him. But it is said Mr. Coolidge will send written messages in the future, and let them reach Congress in the same old-time way.

This is Coolidge-consistency, because the President has been cutting out every form of intrusion of his personality into the affairs of his official position, even to the extreme of refusing to make "a swing around the circle" during the campaign. Government, as usual, seems to be the White House motto. Of fuss and feathers, there is none!

Mr. Coolidge may even have an aversion to perpetuating the personally delivered President's Message because the custom was revived by Mr. Wilson, who is supposed to have accepted the suggestion and advice of Senator La Follette upon that matter. The two men were on very friendly terms during the early part of the Wilson administration, one of the seasons now being urged for forming Senator La Follette out of the Senate organization is the claim that he has not voted for the Republican nominees for President since 1904.

Whether this is wholly true is largely a conjecture, but there seems little question about his having voted for Mr. Wilson the first time the latter ran for the Presidency.

PASSING THE BUCK

The first order of business before the Senate, when it meets, will be the consideration of the report of the Committee which recommended a Commission to operate the big power and industrial plant for the Government. The Minority report which favored the acceptance of the Henry Ford offer will likely die naturally, as Ford has withdrawn from the contest with other large interests that would like to raise the Southern war baby. It seems certain that Congress will not agree to any group of capitalists acquiring the plants on the Tennessee River. However, the Commission plan will have a strong appeal to the Senate, and perhaps the House. In case it passes a Commission will have the responsibility of passing upon the future of Muscle Shoals. Power interests have already shifted their sails so that they will keep in the wind and look good to the new Captains of the Shoo when Congress and the President pass the buck.

WEST PARIS

Miss Mary Houghton of Alabama, national field worker for the Universalist Sunday School, visited West Paris Sunday School Friday. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the children gathered, and she delighted them for an hour with stories told in a very pleasing manner. A hot fat luncheon was served at 6 o'clock to the teachers and Sunday School workers. After lunch a conference was held. At 7:20 the meeting was open to the public and Miss Houghton gave a most inspiring and instructive address.

Your earnest Young Men's Christian Association workers were at the Federated church on Sunday. These men were N. P. Townsend, Clark R. Brooks, Maxwell Wakely, Charles H. Harrington. Each young man was very zealous in his work.

The eighteenth annual sale, chicken pie supper and entertainment was held by the Good Will Society at the Universalist church Wednesday afternoon and evening. The sale contained its former reputation for useful and fancy articles, and the supper was patronized by a large crowd. Not only are these excellent supports appreciated by the public but the suitability of the affair is a great attraction. Mr. Morse of St. Paris was the reader at the evening entertainment and his selections were high and entertaining. Mrs. Herbert Hall sang two selections very sweetly and Miss Edith Emery played a piano solo.

Miss Emily Fox of Bryant Pond and her mother are the guests of Mrs. Henry Poth.

Mrs. J. P. Barker has been spending several days with her daughter, Mrs. Edith Kelley, and family at St. Paris.

The remains of Mrs. Chas. Henry Childs of 1000 were brought here Monday for interment. A funeral service was held at the home of Edwin H. Berry, Finney Street. Mrs. Childs was born only Miss Edith Berry.

Edith, the infant son of Harold H. Berry, who has been at the sanatorium for treatment following an operation for hernia, has recovered and been taken home.

Mrs. Everett Robbins of Methuen, Mass. has come to care for Mrs. Eliza Hennessey. The Robbins family will move to Mrs. Hennessey's home soon and will care for her during life.

Mr. and Mrs. Hammond Hennessey came to enjoy a night at the party night from

### THE J. E. JONES LETTER

(Continued from page 1)

the fumes of a gas stove. Both were so overcome that they fell to the floor when arising in the morning. Dr. Tait was called and their condition relieved. It is marvelous that they received no permanent injury for the conditions.

On Friday afternoon, Nov. 21, West Paris High School held their first debate for this year. Resolved, That all citizens of the United States should be required by law to vote in the Presidential elections. The debaters were Hilda Hatten, Elizabeth Bane, affirmative; Edward Burnham, Gordon Richardson, negative. Decision in favor of negative. Excellent papers were read by Valerie Houle and Annie Curtis; readings by Elizabeth Hollis, Ralph Dougherty, Carlton Gammon; violin solo, Sylvia McKee, Margaret Lane accompanist; vocal solo, Doris Richardson.

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### THE J. E. JONES LETTER

(Continued from page 1)

the fumes of a gas stove. Both were so overcome that they fell to the floor when arising in the morning. Dr. Tait was called and their condition relieved. It is marvelous that they received no permanent injury for the conditions.

On Friday afternoon, Nov. 21, West Paris High School held their first debate for this year. Resolved, That all citizens of the United States should be required by law to vote in the Presidential elections. The debaters were Hilda Hatten, Elizabeth Bane, affirmative; Edward Burnham, Gordon Richardson, negative. Decision in favor of negative. Excellent papers were read by Valerie Houle and Annie Curtis; readings by Elizabeth Hollis, Ralph Dougherty, Carlton Gammon; violin solo, Sylvia McKee, Margaret Lane accompanist; vocal solo, Doris Richardson.

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